## HAVANA.

tion may commence its eternal sleep without the least fear of ever being disturbed by any North

American in the possession of his ordinary com-mon sense. Southern Cross.

Breen Our Own Correspondent. HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1855. A decree has recently been issued respecting the "Cedulas" of the Emancipados, which I deem of sufficient importance to send you a translation.

It is as follows: "Governor and Captain General and Delegate Su

perin'endent of the Real Hacienda of the ever faithful Island of Cubi!

When by my deeree of 28th December last 1 ordered that the ceduras of the emaneipsedos should be issued from the secretary of the superior Government's office, it was my ment on among other purposes to make certain of the identity of the emancipators, and the rene sail of which was also ordered from the same office, and thus to make clear all doubts that had resulted from the present of the control of the make clear all doubts that had resulted from the pre-vious proceedings, and whice we had to deal with every day in this mater. Now, my object having been attained, and as we are going to separate this business from the secretary's office, I deem it proper to decrease follows:

been attained, and as we are koing to specified to business from the secretary's office, I deem it proper to decree as follows:

"1st. From the is: January ensuing these cedulas of security to the emacopados will be issued by the governors and lieumenant-governors of the districts where the emacopados reside at the time of renewing their cedulas, every six months.

"2d. Toere shall be given to the governors and lieutenant-governors by the superior Government the proper books, from which they will cut out and deliver to the "padwax" the cedulas of the emacopades they have under their charge.

"3d. The governors and lieutenaut-governors must give a statement to the superior Government each six months of the cedulas they have issued during the preceding six months.

"4th. The governors and lieutenaut-governors must send, at the end of each six months, to the treasurer of their district the amount they have received for cedulas.

cedulas.

"5th. When the governors and lieu'enant governors have finished their books, they must send to the saperior Government the duplicate "talones" (margins) of the ced lass that remain in their possession.

"Habana, 4th October, 1055.

'Habana, 4th October, 1055.

Comment on the foregoing is quite unnecessary It will only give some little extra trouble to sea that the "celulas" of the emancipados are regu-

larly renewed. We have quite a change of weather Heavy rains have served to freshen the atmosphere, and it is now delightfully cool (not cold) and pleasant.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN IN PARIS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Paris, Wednesday, Oat. 3, 1855. A cotemporary editor advised his foreign correspondent thus: "You will not fail to take if you wil only lie." The editor knew his own interests and the weakness of his readers.

"The world k ves to be deceived," said one to the Pope. "Let it be deceived, then," replied the hely

I am much disposed to minister to your pleasures; to yours, black and blue eyes above me, and will strive to humor your penchants as much as conscience tenderness will allow; but if I do not always "lie" with malice or aforethought, and if I sometimes fail to achere with rigor to the spirit of the law ratified by editors and popes, I trust you will pardon me on the merit of some redeeming traits of wisdom. Rest assured, I pray you, that I will refrain religiously from vouching for the truth of much I write. This is the sincerest solace I can offer you, when facts tread too hard on fiction.

Ergo, primo. The last assassination of the Empsror is the most popular and interesting falsehood which has lately excited us. The emperor was shot by one of the Hundred Guards. A certain general and his regiment, on hearing of the providential removal of his majesty, immediately proclaimed Heary V, king of France. This regiment was soon decepitated of its commander. In the same pleasing category you may be informed that these handsome Hundred wild fellows with whose debts come importunities, whom his majesty is determined to tame or degrade; and that it was in revenge for expressions of imperial displeasure at their bacchanal prowess that this last gun was fired. Akin to this comes the merging of the guards in other companies, and their majesties' purpose of taking pages, af er the manner of the first emperor and the Er ine. The latter had sometimes twenty little boys, some of Napoleou's nobles, tip-tooing on the steps and appendages of her carriage. The effect would be pretty around the present empress's carriage, and make it more like a corbeille, with Cupids hovering about their beautiful mother, Eugénie. And if these pages could hold their offices as prizes of honor, how the crowns and ribbons of the public schools and institutions would fall into insignificance, and how well would the imperial persons be guarded from random shots by the breasts of these chil tren of the people! Voilà une idee! Next in this unofficial list comes the establishment of the Duke and Duchess of Brabant in the palace of St. Cloud, with reflections upon Austrian archduchesses' souvenirs of Paris:

Marie Antoinette! Marie Louise!

What histories for a descendant of Marie Therese and a grandson of Louis Philippe and Marie Amelie. St. Cloud! whose acquirement by Marie Antoinette provoked the prejudices of the populace. St. Cloud ! m whence Charles X and Louis Phitippe went into

Apropos to truth-(you perceive lingering faithfulness to my text: I do not cite the truth without warning you thereof beforehand)-apropos to truth, Paris is composed of one and one, which makes two things, viz: War and Exposition. Two spectacles are presented at once on the same stage. The world talks of nothing else but one of these, if we except the other.

Expesition is a rage as wild as victory. The mania of medals and charity is at its acme. Prize pianos elect, bandsome toile tes, laces and embroidered handherchiefs, are published at the Exposition as offerings to the soldiers' widows and orphans. The imperial prince will doubtless turn them to bread and sabots. which do better comfort, warm and cheer, and dry more tears, than the rare elegancies from those showy

The gallery of "cheap articles" attracts the Emperor's attention and encouragement.

The Utopia of the working classes will be entered when their ra ions are a little increased. Even cham pagne-glasses have been brought within the means of those who as yet have never used them, and who never would suspect them to be aught than violet or rose-bud vases

Surgeons and philanthropists are enjaying the re ports of rumors of the artificially legged societies, where each attendant manifests with his utmost grace the claimed superiority of his particular locomo

Exposed meats, biscuits, pickles, cheeses and sagar plums, are honored at Exposition entertainments Toasts are drunk on prize wines-digestion perfected by prime cigars. Jurors make their toilet with exposed razors, soaps and perfumes-make their correspondence with exposed paper, pens and ink, and expece themselves every day with Prince Napoleon in their various examinations. The other day we saw them testing wines. A servant followed their I name for evening illumination. The Place is specious

rush from "sand to stand with silver waiter and small glasses. The Prince has a handsome hand; he held his glass aristocratically, sipped frankly; but once he made most comic grimaces, which M. Vattemare atias Alexander, could not earpase in spirituality.

The Prince is stout and tall, with dark eyes and hair and fine complexion. The form of his head bears a striking resemblance to that of the first Emperor. His Highness was in most unimperial fatigue costumebisck cravat, green frockcoat, and nankeen-looking wais:coat and trowsers. He seemed a "hale fellow well met" among his jurors, who tasted and made up faces less dutinguées than his. Hogarth could have produced a funny picture of them and us, frighted by their bas'y approach to our quarters, from whence we escaped and half hid ourselves behind one of the colonies' trophies of the Annexe. Perhaps we were too much amused by the grimaces, for the Prince noticed us and glazed one eye with his quiz at a pretty girl of our perty, which act of course my matronly dignity was bound to pronounce as imperially impertment. Nevertheless we enjoyed the group extremely, and decided the Prince to be the handsomest and most

interesting object in it. Luxury, as much as the simple arts of industry, is encouraged by the Exposition. The for ner has long been directed toward infinity. Dress, furniture, establishments, equipages and women prove its enward march. War suggests no economy. Rates of rents and provisions promise no curtailments. Fashion has run to folly in female at ire. The slimmest mantuamaker now, by her grand tournure and ample flounces, watks peeress to a duchess.

The pious even turn by in their consciences

Father Ventura's "epistle to the Parisiennes. "O my sisters," cries be, "why all that show and "scandal of useless adjustments! What raward returns to you for all your sacrifices to the mode Do you know the adorning, the most magnificent and the most becoming for a obristian woman "It is simply the robe of grace, with the ribbons of mortification, the necklace of patience, the fullness of devotion, the gird's of chastity, the powder of modesty, and the rose of pudor, &c." This is all the costume the preacher leaves to his charming flock. Really, the return to simplicity could not go further. Queen Pomare's subjects could adopt it rigidly since an Otaheitier ne dame's toilette, all comp ete, consis only of two earrings, which the preacher has not proposed to remove or replace.

Petticoats at four thousand france, and dresses at five, ten and twenty thousand each, are admired by wives at the Exposition; husbands are doomed to patience and trugality, or despair and the Seine. Nothing else is expected to be caught up in the nets of the river.

The palaces of Art and Industry do not contain all the "Exposition." Neighboring farms have their Autumn's labor done by prize agricultural implements. The Seine is troubled by boats and diving-bells. Several churches hold their organs in state quo, on exhibition. We have just returned from the second trial of the organ of St. Vincent de Paul. We went early to honor the marriage of our garden porter's daughter. The cere nony took piace behind the high altar in the Lady chapel. At the same time went on in the nave the funeral service of some deputy and peer of France. The nave was draped with black, heavy cloth. The funebral pile stood in the center of the church, surmounted by a mock coffin all covered with black, embroidered and fringed with silver. Colored flames in silver vases, hundre is of high tapers on silver candlesticks lit up the gloom. All other light was shut out but that of the upper gallery windows. The exterior front of the chu ch was draped too, and in the center was the escutcheon of the deceased. The tenebree and black behind us contrasted strangely with the white and bridal joy of the porter's daughter in the chapel of the Virgio.

When the marriage was consecrated and before the commencement of the music the organ waited for the clearing on: of the tenebral pomps. The great curtains were dropped down-dezens of men piled them on their heads and shoulders, tumbled among them and dragged them out of the church. And when we came out they lay in the porch piled up in rolls like cords of merchandise. There were also heaps of sacks and boxes containing the silver and embroide d.aperies.

We continued our walks around the nave till after the music began. These churches leave one to pursue his devotions and meditations after the manner of the peripatetics, or like Plate, waiking and discoursing in the Academy. The organs played sometimes with fantasy, then thunder, lightning, land, wind and sea—all the first wonders of creation rose from the chaos of its pipes. Then the earth was peopled and choirs of human voices breathed a faint and distant harmony. What wonderful pliancy possesses the huge instrument! Sometimes its tones were subdued, pure and soft as a maiden's song or sigh—then came the crash bravery and determined front that Capt. Caldwell bravery and determined front that Capt. Caldwell oft as a maiden's song or sigh-then came the crash of elements and the roar of thunderbolts. Its consequence of power and gentleness was divinely har monized, and like the Almighty caring for birds, and harebells. We walked and lingered, except at the interludes, forgetting the pictured processions of saints and martyrs around the tribuoes of the church These representations are full of sentiment and please us more than any modern frescoes we have seen in churches here. As these holy troops approach the half hemisphere, when the glory of the Son appears, their robes are brighter, their attitudes more inspired, their lyres and harp toned with more ecstacy. The palm branches fall on their shoulders-crowns are abased-the glory of the Lord appears. It is a troop "those who come up continually from the wilder 'ness, leaning on the arm of their beloved." The Redeemer, angels, prophets and apostles, St. Vincent de Paul, and the foundings he offers, occupy the vault over the altar; to these the processions along the front of the galleries direct their steps. The composition is abundant in poetry and religion. Some de tails, however, are offensive. The Christ is colossal, after the manner of certain Roman freezoes; the angels are less, and the prophets still less in grandeur.

The patron saint and his children seem less than nature in size. This nonconformity of form excites too much the reason and provokes discussion. Harmony is trespassed on, and the artistic sentiment grated by the discords. It is the mute mysterious harmony existing in perfect works of painting, sculpture, and architecture, which, according with our own inner sense of beauty, produces the pleasure in us, kin to that received from music. Perfect harmony of form is as immutable as perfect harmony of sound. So the Venus di Medicis, the Venus di Milo, the Apollo de Belviders are immutably beautiful like the airs of Beethoven. St. Vincent de Paul is a very rich pretty church in the interior. It possesses the true Roman Basalic fo m. I dislike, though, its columns, and feel them too thick, and most faulty in quality and color. They are of stone, but covered with composition, which imitates too truthfully truffled tarkey. Its exterior is extremely bare and disagreeable, though the curved routes and lofty steps which approach the church are handsome and imposing. And now we think of churches, the Empress' patron, St. Eugenie, is being honored by a church which bears her name, now rising up in the Faubourg Poissonnière. The use of iron in its structure, together with the stone, will give remarkable lightness to its architecture, though it remains to be proved whether the effect will be agreeable. On the other side of the river, the high, rich, pointed towers of St. Clotilde add another ornsment to the horizon which surrounds the Place de le

If ever you come to Paris, take your first view from the foot of the Luxer column. In front are the Champs Elysées and the Arch of Triumph; back, the palace of the Tuileries and its gardens; to the right is the church of the Madeleine; to the left, the Chamber of Deputies; around, are the towers of St. Cictilde and the dome of the Invalides, the Exposition, the Treasury, the Marine, the fountains, the marble horses of Marly, the statued cities of France, the gilded col and smoothly paved; crowds of equipages, public carriages and foot people circulate with ease; con-The tumes of all nations figure in the pano amafereground is spotted with bits of soldiers, red and blue, or horse guards' ghttering belmets. Now, groups of Zouaves in their Algerine uniforms produce another picturesque effect. Military and funeral pomps often vary the scene Last week the anniversary of St. Arnaud's death was celebrated with grand religious ceremonies at the Invalides. Frilay, the Emperor and all his court repair to Ruel, to recder similar honors to the Queen Horter se, when mass will be said for the repose of her soul. The anniver-eary service to Josephine occurs, I think, in May. Private families, tco, celebrate the anniversaries of the death of their members. The first ceremony is usually a fac simile representation of the burial service in the church; succeeding years offer only low masses. Some wills leave provisions for masses to perpetuity.

The mourning of ten thousand French families is to be immortalized at the Invalides. The Emperor's first trophies-the flags of Sevastopol-are to placed beside those of Austerlitz.

The much retarded English thanksgiving took place last Sunday. It is certainly amiable and Christian to sympathize so devoutly in the success of their allies. Sevastopol is partly taken, and see must be thankful for it. "How we apples swim!" A fort-night was not too much for so sonorous a production as that of the archbishop of Canterbury's prayer. Everything needed to be done decently and is order It was not proper that the church should pray before it had a prayer; and the people could not be properly thankful till they could say so, just as the Queen and archbishop did.

The French Te Deums were performed a fortnight before in the provinces and envirous of Paris. The waters played at Versailles as they have done on every other Sunday since the Exposition, and as the day was fire, never was a greater affluence of natives and strangers seen there. We helped form the queue for half an hour to obtain our railway tickets-though three bureaus issued them-and trains left every fifteen or twenty minutes. In the evening the return rush was too frightful. We gave our tickets to a poor fellow, willing to wait his turn, and took a private carrisge home. It is always a delightful ride from Versailles to Paris, but that night all the villages through which we passed wore their high-heeled shoes. Sevies, Chaville and St. Cloud celebrated with much display the fe'e. The horizon flashed with rockets and bouquets. The hights of St. Cloud shone with long lines of light along the palace terraces. Prince Athert had shown fire on the hights of Balmoral-the emperor did as much at St. Cloud. Huminations and crackers shope and snapped alorg our route. Our rats of horses flew into Paris in five quarters of an hour. Paris, too, was brighter than usual. How beauti'ul are the Champs Elysées and Quais when illu-

minated. At the apogee of war and victory is the delicious music of the German choir, which has given its last concert this evening. They are seventy, under the direction of Franz Weber. They have no instrumental accompaniments. Their music is that of one voice-one breath inspires all. I need not tell you that the voices are all male, or that their expression is delightful. The human voice has that sympathy which no instrument can command; heart beats regulate its music, and the breast warms the harmony. This choir has performed once at the Conservatory, where Rossini, Meyerbeer and Rogers listened with great delight. Their effects are perhaps more exquisite than those of the French Orpheonists, yet it is difficult to decide, so profound are the impressions which the latter produce. The Orpheonists number fifteen hundred men, women, boys and girls, all united by harmonious chords. No

other music is like it.

Why cannot such societies be established in Americs, and be engrafted into our churches? Congregagational singing might be elevated and improved. Let those who pray be bound to sing. Without some such innovation our puritan forms of worship will ultimately degenerate to nods and snores. At nevoir.

BATTLE WITH PIRATES BY AMERICAN AND ENGLISH SAILORS.

From The Overland China Mail.

The boats of the Rattler and Powbatan had a des

on of by praces, who displayed such a formidate bravery and determined front that Capt. Caldwell was mable to rescue them, and had to apply to Capt. Fellowes of her majesty's ship Rattler for assistance. This was readily granted, and the Rattler, with Capt. Caldwell on board, started for Kulan, near which they sighted the pirates and followed them as far into the bay as the depth of water would permit. The pirates, quite aware of their advantage in light draughts, and conscious of their ability to resist successfully any attempt that might be made on them by the boats of the steamer, fired a few harmless broadsides in defance, and stood in toward Kulan. Capt. Fellowes thereupon returned to Hong-Kong and invited the cooperation of the United States steamer Powhatan, now in this harber under repair, when it was determined that the Rattler, with three boats and a hundred officers and men of the American steam-frigate, should form the capedition, Capt. Caldwell volunteering the use of his steamer to tow the boats up the bay. Accordingly the Bratter with the Scaletic transmits by the Dealetics. expedition, Capt. Caldwell volunteering the use of his steamer to tow the boats up the bay. Accordingly the Rattler, with the Eaglet in tow and the Powhatan a boats astern of her, again left the harbor on Friday about 3 o clock, the first lieutenant (Pegram) of the Powhatan, with Lieut. Jones and his marines, taking passege in the Rattler and the blue jackets in the Eaglet. The steamer arrived close to Kulan before midnight, the Eaglet an horing a couple of cables' length in shore of the man-of-war.

At five next morning the launches were set along side of the Rattler for the marines, and then, with the Powhatan's cutter, and three boats from the Rattler beside the captain's gig, made fast astern of the Eaglet, which, everything being ready, steamed slowly up the bay. At Kulan only one unit was to be seen, and it was feared the birds had flown; but Capt. Caldwell descried a lorcha at anchor at the

Capt. Caldwell descried a lorcha at anchor at the head of the bay, and steered in that direction. The head of the bay, and steered in that direction. The lorcha got under weigh, apparently with the intention of escaping, when Capt. Fellows dispatched the Rattler's pinnace and Powhatan's cutter to intercept her, and these had unfortunately got beyond recall before the pirate fleet, with their prizes numbering in all some thirty-six sail, were observed at an chor in the narrow and shallow passage from which the lorcha had started. As the steamer approached the impla hoisted their sails, but without cetting the junks hoisted their sails, but without getting under weigh until several congreve rockets, dis-charged from the Eaglet's quarter-deck by Mr. Pine, under weigh until several congreve rockets, discharged from the Eaglet's quarter-deck by Mr. Pine, the gunner and two marine artillery men from the Rattler, and two or three well-directed shot from a teirty-two pounder, fired by Mr. Raodall, her chief of ficer, started them from their fancied eccurity, for up to that time the pirates had either not observed the boats, or rhought they would not have the temerity to attack them. In this, however, they soon discovered their mistake; for the boats, which had at first made for a nerrow neck of land, bore up for and rounded the point—and then from the deck of the steamer was wittersed as bold an attack as was ever made in these waters. The pirate fleet formed a dense mass, the larger and heavier armed junks bringing up the reageway now and then yawning round and firing their broadsides at the boats, from which, in reply, tiny puffs of smoke arose as the howitzers in their bows discharged their more deadly contents—the shrapnel bursting over the junks, and making frightful havos among their crews. The boats soon neared the pirates Lieuteants Pegram and Rolando, with the launches of the Powhatan, first, by volleys of musketry, clearing the decks of the two largest, then boarding and driving the pirates overboard at the point of the bayonet. This, however, was not done without a hard struggle, for the miser-ants fought with the farry of despair; but they had of course no chance with the marines and blue-jackets. Meanwhile the other boats were very far from neglecting their advantages, and though small in comparison with the launches, performed their share of the work with the utmost gallanity, officers and men vieing with each other for the post of danger and of hotor, so that five or six more junks were soon secured. Mr. Janes, the boatswain of the

of the launches. Lieut Pegram, in the first launch, was hastened to their assistance, but seeing the battle already won, would not interfere with their well earned laurels, and turned his attention elsewhere. The pirate-chief's junk, after being shelled by the first launch, was boarded almost simultaneously by her crew and that of the Rattler's gig; and Capt Falowes was fortunate enough to secure the chief's flag. The chief himself, Lee Atye, a principal leader of the Whampoa "patriots," was shot by an English marine who had jumped on deck from the Powhatan's launch; and four women threw themselves overboard and were drowned. jumped on deck from the Po whatan's launch; and four women threw themselves overboard and were drowned. The ammunition on board the pirate fleet may be judged of from the fact that this junk alone is believed to have nearly one hundred kegs of English gunpowder, beside stit kpote, cartridges, and losse powder. Up to this time only one serious casualty had happened to the attacking force, a young American marine named Adamson having been shot with a musket-ball in the groin; but two other fatal accidents occurred in quick succession.

The Battler's first entier, in charge of Paymaster

Brownsdon, ran alongside a large junk. Seve stinkpots thrown at them missed, but at last one, h stinkpots thrown at them missed, but at last one, hove from the raised poop of the pirate by a woman with a child slung to her back, fell into the boat, and being followed by others, the crew were compelled to jump overboard, where two were speared and a third was wounded and drowned. One of these, a marine, who had been wounded by a spear thrust, called to his comrade to save him, and the other, being an excellent wounded and drowned. One of these, a marine, who had been wounded by a spear thrust, called to his comrade to save him, and the other, being an excellent swimmer, got hold of him for that purpose. The Chinese then threw a mat over them, and the marine, still helding on by his wounded friend, dived below and came up clear of the mar; but as soon as he was observed, several stinkpots were pitched at him, one of which shuck him on the head, and though not much hurt, he was stunned for a second or two, and loet sight of the man he had displayed such a determination to save; the brave fellow's name is William Robinson. The other fatal accident was the blowing up a junk, which for a time had offered the most determined resistance to the gig, in which were Captain Fellowes and Assistant Surgeon Wilson, with five men, but which was ultimately taken possession of by Lieutenant Rolando and his launch. Either a train had been listly before the crew left, or some determined ecoundrel fired the junk, for she blow up with a tremendous explesion, and both officers and men were hurled into the water. Three of the men were killed, and several others frightfully scorched, ore of whom died the same night, while at other is not expected to live; but the officers miraculously escaped, though Lieut. Rolando was burned and Capt. Fellowes injured by the falling sars. The survivors were, however, all picked up by Mr. Craig, mas er's mate of the Powhstan, who had luckily got into the boat the moment before the explosion took place. In this junk was an immense quantity of treasure said to amount to two hundred thousend dollars, and the desperation with which her crew fought may be judged of from the fact that even after the Americans gained the deck they were encountered hand to hand. One man made himself partitularly conspicuous, and not viths'anding saveral wounds, continued to throw stinkpots; but ultimately he ran below, as d is believed to have fired the trains which blew up the vessel.

The officers employed estimate the number of

LIST OF AMERICANS KILLED AND WOUNDED.
United States steamer Posebatan's hosts. Villat. United States steamer Powhatan's boots - Killed-Joseph A. Halsey, Isaac Coe, and John Pepper. Wounded-Lieutenante Pergram and Rolan'o B. Adamson, J. Prendergrast, S. Mullard, H. Hounnell, P. Waiderschmidt, J. Lewis, W. Taylor, and C. Tir gwell-two of whose have since died.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—The steamer North Star, Capt. Sweet, arrived yesterday from Ontonagon.

The Planet arrived there on last Wednesday on her way up. There was a heavy gale blowing and the Planet had one of her shafts partially broken. She was unable to land, but reached the pier, threw off a head-line, the sea running high, with only seven feet water on the bar. She touched bottom, but was immediately got off and made for La Pointe. About a dozen of her passengers jumped upon the pier at Oatonagon. She worked with great caution and low steam until she reached La Pointe, where her shaft gave out entirely. She had a large a mount of freight and passengers for Ontonagon, and they are still detained at La Pointe, with the exception of a few oersons who came down on the schooner Algonquin. The Planet will have to be towed down. The propeller Ogontz, unloading at the Ontonagon pier on Wednesday, was compelled by the gale to put out. She ran down tschry-five miles, where she cast both anchors and rode it out. The Star met the propeller Gen. Taylor going up the Sault, and the propeller Gen. Taylor going up the Sault, and the propeller Gen. Taylor going up the Sault, and the propeller dand taken just entering it, near Detour, bound up. She brought down about one hundred and twenty passengers to Detroit and Cleveland, one hundred and eleven blooms of iron from Marqueste, and three hundred barrels fish. Capt Sweet informs us that James Carson has made a fortunate purchase of a copper mine on Evergreen bluff, back of Ontonagon, for eleven thousand five hundred dollars. They had uncovered the folia ore eleven feet in one place. Large numbers of the miners had come down for the FROM LAKE SUPERIOR .- The steamer North Star.

uncovered the rolld ore eleven feet in one place.

Large numbers of the miners had come down for the
winter. [Cleveland Leader, 15th.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COLTON'S ATLAS OF THE WORLD. Vol. I. J. H. Colton & Co.

The first volume of this great national work, which is just issued in a collective form, includes the maps of the different geographical divisions of the Western continent, toget er with plans of the principal cities in the United States, West Indies, and Spanish America. The materials of the work have evidently been mation have been consulted-and the mechanical finish of the plates is a model of accurate and beautiful execution. A less ornamental style, indeed, might have better satisfied geographical students, as some space is lost by the breadth of the border which might have been occupied to advantage with a greater fullness of detail. The statistical information furnished by Dr. Fisher is copious and valuable. With the increasing interest and importance of American geog raphy the publication of this volume is highly season-

THE METHOD OF THE DIVINE GOVERNMENT, PHYSICAL AND MORAL: By James McCosn, LL. D. Fourth Edition, 8vo., pp. 542 Robert Carter & Brothers.

able, and it will soon be followed, we understand, by

another devoted to the Eastern hemisphere.

In this new edition of one of the most important works of the day on speculative theology, the author has introduced several rew discussions on topics of great interest, both in their theological and philosophical bearings-giving an epitome of his views in regard to the forms and colors of plants, modifying his previous statements on certain ethical points, and protesting against some of the favorite principles of celebrated modern metaphysicians. The work, as is well known to readers of the previous editions, is distinguished for its erudition, its logical ability, its cautionsness of statement, and its conservative tone.

THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK: By T. M. LALOR, counselor at law. 8vo., pp. 337. John J. Dicesy & Co. In arranging this volume the compiler has given the text of the Revised statutes relating to real property -the notes of the revisers on the several sectionsa collection of cases decided in the courts of New York. The volume now issued embraces the first chapter of the second part of the Revised statutes, and will be followed by another containing the subsequent provisions of the code in regard to real estate. The ork appears to have been constructed on a judicious plan, and shows the marks of diligence and discrimination in its execution.

1. THE WORKS OF VIRGIL: Literally translated by Da-VIDMON 12000, pp. 404. Harper & Brothers. 2. THE WORKS OF HORACE: Translated by C. SMART. 12000, pp. 325. Harper & Brothers. The repaint of BOHN's excellent series of literal

translations of the principal ancient authors is announced by the publishers of these volumes. The merits of Smart and Davidson are too well known to teachers and school-by ys to require elucidation. The edition now issued has been thoroughly revised, and is brought out in a superior typographic style. The volumes are embellished with portraits of the authors, and illustrated by a copious selection of valuable philological and critical notes.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF BAILMENTS: By Islac EDWARDS. 8vo., pp. 667. Banks. Gould & Co.
The law of Bailments is here concisely presented as

drawn from the decisions of courts governed by the Common Law, the adjudications being collated under separate heads. In this manner, the rights, duties and remedies of each of the parties to the contract of officers and men vieing with each other for the post of danger and of hotor, so that five or six more junks were soon secured. Mr. Janes, the boatswain of the Rattler, particularly distinguished himself having, with five seamen and a few marines, in a whaleboat, digrified with the bile of second outter, boarded and carried a junk that second fully a march for either to as to be readily examined. bailment are considered under specific titles with a view to their application to the matter in hand. The adjudged principles applicable to a given subject are thus brought together in a brief space and arranged

THE GREAT HARMONIA: By ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.
Vol. IV., 12mo., pp. 446. Boeton: Samboru & Co. New-York: Fowler & Wells.

The Poughkeepsie seer here presents a fourth scroll of orscular sayings, which he has felt himself "im-'pressed" to deliver to the public. His volume treats of physiological vices and virtues, and the "seven phases of marriage." He claims that the views set forth in the first portion of the volume will tend to save many of both sexes from destruction, while the concluding lectures will do much toward giving correct ideas of marriage and parentage, so that the whole work will thus "act powerfully in the direction of 'mankind's regeneration and happiness."

MY FATHER'S HOUSE; Or, THE HEAVEN OF THE BELLE: By James M. Macdonald, D. D. 12mo., pp. 383. Chatles Scribner.

Discussing the teachings of scripture in regard to the state of departed Christians, this volume aims to for tify the minds of the bereaved in the bour of trial. The author claims peculiar attention to his work as a statement of Christian doctrine, at a time "when a morbid interest in so many quarters is manifested and delusions are so rife respecting the world of spirits."

THE WORKS OF JOHN C. CALHOUN: Edited by RICHARD CRALLE. Vols. V. VI. 8vo. D. Appleton & Co.

These volumes contain all the reports of general and permanent interest made by Mr. Calhoun during his congressional career and while Secretary of War, and a miscellaneous collection of political essays. An appendix to the sixth volume gives the correspondence between Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Jackson on the controversy relating to the occurrences of the Seminole war.

## MARINE AFFAIRS. THE UNITED STATES STEAMER SAN JACINTO, FOR

SIAM AND JAPAN -In the course of two or three days the United States steamer San Jacinto will leave this port for Siam and Japan as the flag-ship of the East India squadron. The San Jacinto is charged with the duty of conveying Mr. Townsend Harris to Bankok, the capital of Siam, where he will endeavor to form a treaty between the United States and the Siamese king. From Bankok he will sail to Sanoda, where he is to take up his residence as American consul-general. Mr. Harris sailed for Liverpool in the Pacific on Wednesday last, to proceed by the overland route to India. To facilitate his intercourse with the King of Siam, the United States government have provided various presents for that monarch, which are now on board the San Jacinto. The principal of these consist of two costly chandeliers and three immense and elegantly framed mirrors, together with a vast quantity of minor articles, amounting in all to some forty tune of merchandize. Since her arrival at the pavy yard the San Jacinto has undergone extensive alterations and repairs. The large stern pivotgun has been removed, and a handsome poop cabin for the Commedore fitted up in its place. The old cabin and wardroom have been thrown into one, and the officers of this vessel have, without exception, the finest accommodations of any in the navy. After leaving here the San Jacinto will proceed to Penang, probably touching at the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius for water. At Penang Mr. Harris will join her, when she will sail for Siam. It is not yet known what other vessels the squadron will comprise; the only one that has been ordered to follow her to that station is the sloop-of-war Levant, now almost ready for sea. We understand that the San Jacinto will sail on Monday next, and be absent on a cruise of three years. Her officers and crew number two hundred and sixty persons. The pursur furnishes us with the following list of her officers: sur furnishes us with the following list of her officers:

Commodore—James Armstrong; Commander—Henry H.

Bell; Lieutenants—Henry H. Lewis, James G. Williamson,
John Ratiedge, N. C. Bryant, S. P. Carter; Fiset surson—Win.

M. Wood; Parsert—J. O. Beadford; tap sits of marines—A. N.

Brevcert; Acting master—R. P. Bowen; Assistant surgeons—R. P. Daniel J. E. Semple; Commodore's secretary—J. A.

Vanden Henvei; Chief engineer—B. F. Ishorwood; First assistant engineers—Andrew Lawton E. S. De Luce; Secund sait tast engineers—W. B. Brooks, H. N. Spononer; Third assistant engineers—H. C. Victor, Ten Eyok Biles, C. H. Baker; Captain's clerk—Wiss. S. Ashe; Purser's clerk—D. A. Edmonds;
Boats with—Charles Johnston; Gunner—J. C. Ritter; Carpenter—Ass Poinsett; Salimaker—Stephen Seaman.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY. FOURTH DAY.

After opening the synod with prayer the order of the day was postponed for the purpose of taking up a report from the committee on bills and overtures, respecting a claim preferred by the church at Washingtonville, N. J., (on behalf the Rev. Dr. Luther C. Hussey, paster of that church), relative to matters growing out of the publication of The N. Y. Presbytrian. The entire morning was consumed in devating the validity of this claim, and at 12½ o'clock the synod took a recess till 2½ o'clock P. M.

At the session in the atternoon a report was called

At the session in the afternoon a report was called for from the committee on dia coate, Dr. Cox chairman. The chairman not being ready to report, the matter was, on motion, deferred for the present. On a subsequent motion the whole matter was laid over for the serion of the synod next year.

The Rev. Dr. Cox moved a vote of thanks to the people of Newark, by whom the members of the syrod had been so generously entertained during their stay in that city at the present session of that body. A vote of thanks was accordingly tendered, when

when
The Rev. John F. Stearns, paster of the church in
which the meetings were held, responded on behalf of
the Presbyterians of Newsra, hoping that the fee ings
engendered between the synod and citizens would be
lasting and beneficial.

sting and beneficial.

The Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith of this city then read a long report, reheaving the origin, rise and progress of the attempt on the part of the synod of 186s to estab-lish a newspaper in New-York desicated to the cause

ish a newspaper in New York desirated to the cause of Presbytesianism.

The Rev. Dr. Halsey of New York, it appeared from that report, had volunteered to assume all the pecunisty responsibility attaching to the establishment of such a newspaper, and after sustaining the publication of The N. Y. Presbyterian for the term of two years, and sinking the sum of two thousand dollars or more, he was forced to relinquish the further publication of that journal, and resigned it into the hands of the committee of the synod appointed to take charge of it. The Presbyterian was after some time joined to The N. Y. Leangelist, and the two papers were mingled into one of The Evangelist) now papers were mingled into one (The Evangelist) now published in this city. The reversed doctor, thinking that he should not of right suffer so great a occuoiary loss, at a synod held at Bloomfield, N. J., about four years since, applied to be reimbursed the two thou-sai d dollars he had expended and lost, which applica-tion was called up and made the sebject of a lengthy

discussion.

The Rev. Asa D. Smith offered a resolution calling on the members of the synod to reimburse Dr. Haisey for the outray he has sustained, not as an acknowl-edgment of any claim on the synod by Dr. H. but as an explication of the good feeling and sympathy which the synod entertains for the losses sustained in

the enterprise by him.

The Rev. Dr. McLanz offered a preamble and resolutions censuring the manner in which the applica-tion had been brought before the synod—pronouncing it contrary to the rubric of Presbyterianism. He sub-

sequently withcrew the resolu ions.
Chief-justice Hornshlower moved that the presbytery of the church of the Rev. Dr. Halsey (Washingtonville) have possession of all the papers touching the matter. No action.

On motion of Dr. Cox, the place of meeting for the

next synod was changed from Greenport to Brookiya, L. I. A new committee of arrangements was also ap-

pointed.

A narrative on the state of religion in Brooklyn was read by the Rev. Dr. Spran of that city and adopted.

The narrative speaks of a revival in that city.

A report was called for from a committee previously

appointed to present a statement and recommendation of the most feasible plan to be adop ed to prohibit the running of railroad cars on the Sabbath. A motion was here made to take a recess, when Dr.

Cox said he hoped no adjurrament would be had until
the synod had expressed its views of the prohibitory law in connection with the cause of Temperance. He said that he was one of those who are disposed to think prohibitory legislation novel, complicated and difficult. He was not disposed to adopt a course of rigin centure against those members of the judiciary who had pronounced the Maine law unconstitutional; many of those judges were professing christians and elders in our churches, although it had been intimated that in rendering their decision their judicial visit had been impaired because they saw "through "glass darkly. He reverenced the Constitution, had been impaired because they saw infough a "glars darkly. He reverenced the Constitution, he said, but if the Constitution was antagonistic to the passage of a law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating drinks, then he wanted a new one. His heart was paired when he saw hell being filled with victims through drunk-nuess. A drunk art was situated at a slaveholder was not—he was barred by statute from the kingdom of heaven. Rum sea here aga he re-

garded as an immer sa evil, and that the synod might be heard in relation to it, he offered the following: be heard in relation to it, he offered the following:

Resolved. That the synod courinus to view with deep interest, the progress of the Temperature reformation, most latin stay convectes with the vital interest of man for time and esemily it and they do especially ball its new phase through the estion of several State legislatures, by which the traffs in interesting theorem as a hererage is entirely probabilist. They a same all this new system of legislation to he attention of all ministering and churches connected with this body for its breast results already experienced; and as able if aniversally adopted, to do much to seed up the prest functions of lates appreciate and crime and to relieve humanity of one of its most demoralistic and distressing with.

The resolution was unanimously a looted.

The committee on Sabbath descreation by railros I companies presented a report recommending the appointment of a joint committee—six clergymen and six laymen—to confer with the directors and officers of the various railroad companies, in order to induce them if possible to prohibit the running of cars on the Sabbath.

A vote of thanks was then because

of the church; and after the transaction of some unim-portant business and the reading of the minutes, the syrod sej surned to meet on the third Tuesday of Os-

toter, 1856, at the First Presbyterian church, Brook.

THE TRIUMPH OF GENIUS OVER BLINDNESS

THE TRIUMPH OF GENIUS OVER BLINDNESS.

BY THE REV. MR. MILBURS.

A large and highly intelligent audience assembled last evening in Canton ball, Astor place, to listen to electure of the Rev. W. H. Milburn, the proceeds being for the benefit by the orphans of Nerfolk and Portsmouth. Wilson G. Hunt, Eagl, introduced Mr. Milburn to the audience. Mr. Milburn to the audience. Mr. Milburn to the subject of his discourse, the "songs of the night, or the triumphs of genius over blindress." After a fine introduction, he paid an apostrophe to light replete with rare beauties. The human eve and its office formed a happy theme for his povers of description. After adverting briefly o Dievans, Democrates, Francis Silenus, John Sinclair, Nicholas Bacon, Schonenberger, John Wilson, and Mr. Nelson of New Brunewick, and what they had accomplished, he sooke of Nicholas Sanderson born in Yorkshire, in 1682, of poor parents—a wonderful Greek and Latin scholar, acquired while blind, who then undertook mathematics, and attwenty three years of age was an able scholar. Fegmen gave the world a better appreciation of Newton's Principia than Sanderson even at the age of tweety-five years. Through Sir Isaac Newton he was placed in the professional clusir which the former had previously occupied. Here he continued until death. He then adverted to Francis Huber, bore in Geneva, who devoted his time for more than fifty years to the study of the bee, and nearly all we know of that insect has been the result of his investigatio s. Precent was next spoken of, and the character of his historical productions was eulogized. He seld cott was next spoken of, and the character of his historical productions was eulogized. He seld he would speak also of another-Francis D. Parker-who not only blind but suffering from dis-Parker—who not only blind but suffering from disease. Ead brought out a work which had great promise of his future—the History of Pontiae. Milton and his works were spoken of next, and received an eloquent cology. The speaker said that it was fullary which led the world to suppose that the spoken eloquence of the blind was equal to that of those who see. Wirt's description of the B ind Preacher had done as much as anything else to create this falso idea. The andis noe had never the expression of the eye to make his eloquence perfect; nor could be gather inspiration from the electric g ance of the audience before blim. Though paradoxical it might seem, yet the blind man saw the best side of human nature. Humanity was not so mean and base that it would insult be blind. Mr. Milburn concluded by reciting an appropriate poem, inscribed to Milton him-elf, but which he was proud to say was from the pen of a Philisdelphia Quakeress—Elizabeth Lloyd.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
FRIDAY, Oct. 19.-D. D. CONOVER, President, in

the chair.

Third Readings.—Of committee on Streets in favor Third Readings.—Of committee on Streets in favor of declaring the actual opening of the Bowery, &c., to take place Saturday, 1st May, 1956. Adopted.

Of same in favor of advertising proposals to pave carriage-way of Division street from Bowery to Saex street, and also Essex street and Aveoue A from the south side of Division street to north side of Fourteenth street. Adopted.

Peittion.—By Mr. Baxter, of Henry Hunt and others, for a market of the foot of Twenty-third street, East river. Referred.

East river. Referred.

Resolutions.—By Mr. Marnen, that the following gentlemen be appointed inspectors of election Eighteen b ward, viz: First district, William S. Badeau and

genthemen be appendent inspection, and continued to a provide the provided and Charles F. Linebeck; Third district, Paschai Bertine and Francis O Dorr; Fourth district, Paschai Bertine and Francis O Dorr; Fourth district, Charles H. Smith and Harris Wine; Fifth district, Joseph H. Smith and Charles McNeiel; Six'h district, Andrew J. Mathews and Kichard Turner; Seventh district, John Clark and John W. Brush Adopted.

By Mr. TRUSLOW—That election-polls Seventeenth ward be held as follows: Ist district, No 1 Rivington street; Ild do., No. 33 Second avenue; Illd do., No. 315 Houston street; IVth co., No. 18 Staaton street; Vth do., No. 137 I Third street; Vith do., No. 137 Avenue A; VIIth do., No. 145 Avenue A; VIIth do., No. 4 Suyveant street; Xth do., No. 4 Sixb-st. A jopted.

By Mr. Previss—That Columbia street and Avenue D be paved with the Belgian or from pavement. Referred.

By Mr. SEE-That Hiram Burdett be inspector IIId

district, Ninth ward, in place of Francis McLane, removed from the city; and Manning F. Lawson, let district do., in place of Samuel Insley, resigned. Adopted.

By Mr. Holder.—That John Robicson be inspector of Fourth district Ninth ward, in place of B. F. O'Kee.

regigned. Adopted.

By Mr. Clancy—That poll of Third district Saria ward be held at No. 147 Leonard street, and of Sixta district at No. 133 Walker street. Adopted.

By Mr. PRENTIS-That Henry Bostweek be inspe-

By Mr. PRENTIS—That Henry Bostweek be inspector of Second district Eleventh ward. Adopted.

By Mr. Kerrican—That polls in Fourth district Sixth ward be held at No. 30 Bowery. Adopted.

By Mr. Smith—That John Thompson be impector of Third district First ward, in place of S. Page, removed from the ward. Adopted.

By Mr. Mather—That poll of Fifth district Eightenth ward be held at north-west corner of Tweaty-fourth street and Broadway. Adopted.

Reports—To concur to grant exclusive use of west, side of pier No. 12 East river to Messra. J. & N. Briggs, and part of pier named to Grinoell, Minturn & Co., John Saxton, and Buckley & Wartle. Adopted. Several other reports were received and referred to committee of the whole.

From board of Aldermen—Resolutions designating

committee of the whole.

From board of Aldermen—Resolutions designating places for holding the election polls in Fifth ward. Amended by inserting No. 417 Greenwich instead of No. 117, for Fifth district, and as amended consumed.

Resolution to hold Second district. Twentieth ward, at No. 412 Eighth avenue. Concurred in.

Resolution permitting the carriage of Hose company
No. 44 to be exchanged for that of Hose company No.

No. 44 to be exchanged for that of Hose company No.
7. Concurred in.
Resolution designating places for holding polls in
Eighteenth ward. Concurred in.
Some other papers were also received, and referred
to appropriate comittees.

Committee of the whole—The board then went into
committee, Mr. PINCKNEY in the chair, and took into
consideration various papers which had been referred
to it. The committee reported, and the board
journed to Monday afternoon at a o'clock.

MASS MEETING OF CIGAR MAKERS. MASS MEETING OF CIGAR MAKERS.

The cirar makers of this city met last evening at
Military hall, Bewery, for the purpose of sympathizing with the journeymen of their trade who are now
on a strike in the town of Suffield, Conn., and also to
afford them such material aid as the occasion might
require. The meeting was organized by the election
of Mr. John G. Woodrer, chairman; and Mr. Peter
Lee Secretary.

Lee, Secretary.

Mr. West and others then stated the following par-Mr. West and others then stated the following particulars of the disagreement between the employers and the journeymen in Sulfi-ld: The workmen on the 8th of this present month made a demand for an increase of wages, varying from fifty cents to one dollar per thousand for making clars. The employers rejused to accede to the terms, whereupon the journeymen refused to go to work, and have been on a risk since that time. The number of workmen at their trade in Suffield is about three hundred and fifty, many of whom have families and it is apprehended that pecaniary aid may be required from their brother workmen in this city, to prepare for which anticipated requisition this meeting was called.

On motion of Mr. A. W. Lindon, a committee of two was appointed to visit Suffield, for the pursoes of

On motion of Mr. A. W. Libock, a committee of two was appointed to visit Suffield, for the pursoes of ascertaining the exact state of facts, to be re-oried to a future meeting. Mr. John G. Woodruff and Mr. George Naylor were constituted such committee, and were instructed to leave this city on Monday next. On motion of Michael Kibbr, a permanent sideociety was organized, under the name of "The New" York Cigar-maker's Aid Society," and the following gent emen were ele ted officers: John G. Woodraff, president; A. W. Libock, vice-president; Peter Les, accretary; and F. Walker, treasurer.

A committee, consisting of one man from each shop in this city and vicinity, to collect funds to bear the experses of the visiting committee, was then appointed, after which the meeting adjourned.

SUICIDE.—James Durkins, a native of Ireland, staty years of age, committed suicide on Thursday night by swillowing an ounce of Isudanum, which he had procured so the drug stars corner of Houston and Northal acreets and drug at his residence. No 15d in the inter-struct. The document was pre-cased bad in were per and bad in a were no much document in mird. Corner Wilhelm hald an laguar on the badg.